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debility, 14; senile debility, 5; violence, 5, and diseases badly defined, 1. Natives, 205; foreigners, 76, and nationality unknown, 1.

By localities: In houses, homes, and all classes of domiciles, 175; in civil hospitals, 36; in military hospitals, 3; in Santa Casa de Misericórdia, 60; in asylums, convents, etc., 6; in localities unknown, 2.

Daily average of deaths, 40.28, compared with 39.28 for the preceding week and with 48.57 for the corresponding week of 1904. The total number of deaths gives a coefficient per each 1,000 of the estimated population of 16.24.

The highest temperature during the week was 28° C. and the lowest was 17.4° C. The average for the week was 22.06° C., and the total rainfall for the period was 0.51 mm.

During the week ended June 11, the following vessels were inspected by me, and bills of health were issued by this consulate-general: On the 6th instant the British steamship *Queen Olga*, for New York, with a miscellaneous cargo, but none from this port, no change in the personnel of the crew, and no passengers; this vessel stopped in this port for coal, and was here less than thirty-six hours; on the 7th instant the British steamship *Cunaca*, for Baltimore, with a cargo of manganese ore, 1 passenger, and 2 new members of the crew shipped in this port. No other vessels left this port for United States, Canal Zone, or Cuban ports during the week under consideration.

Mortality report of Rio de Janeiro, week ended June 11, 1905—Plague.

During this week there were in all 310 deaths. Of this number 16 were due to yellow fever—15 foreigners and 1 native—10 occurring in the hospital and the remainder in four of the city districts; 35 new cases reported. Of this total number of new cases 25 were confirmed and 10 placed under observation.

Variola caused 6 new deaths, with 9 cases, leaving at the close of the week 21 cases in São Sebastião Hospital.

This same hospital had at the end of the week 21 cases of yellow fever undergoing treatment, and 7 cases under observation.

Plague, for the first time in six weeks, caused 1 death. There are now no cases of this disease in the plague hospital in Jurajuba.

The other causes of death were as follows: Measles, 2; diphtheria, 1; grippe, 9; enteric fever, 1; beriberi, 1; malarial fevers, 7; tuberculosis, 53; septicæmia, 2; syphilis, 2; cancer, 2; tumors, 1; other general diseases, 2; diseases of the nervous system, 33; of the circulatory system, 51; of the respiratory system, 30; of the digestive system, 54; of the urinary system, 5; congenital debility, 20; senile debility, 3; violence, except suicide, 6; and diseases badly defined, 2.

Daily average of deaths 44.28, compared with 40.28 for the preceding week, and with 57.57 for the corresponding week of 1904. The total number of deaths gives a coefficient per each 1,000 of the estimated population, 905,000, of 17.86.

By localities the deaths occurred: In houses and domiciles, 221; in civil hospitals, 27; in military hospitals, 3; in Santa Casa de Misericórdia, 55; in asylums, convents, etc., 1; and in places unknown, 1. Natives, 237; foreigners, 72; and nationality unknown, 1.

The highest range of the thermometer was 28.5° C., and the lowest was 18.6° C., with an average for the week of 22.78° C. The total rainfall was nil.